



This booklet is published by the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. Inquiries concerning SEATO publications should be made to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.

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COLLECTIVE SECURITY

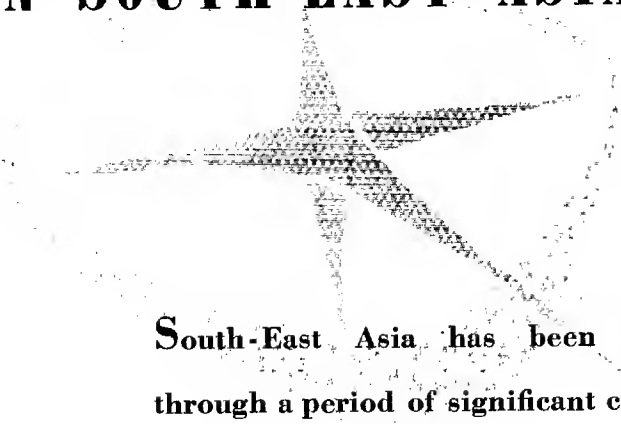
Collective security is a new name for one of the oldest concepts in international relations. Like-minded nations have always tended to band together for mutual defence in the face of a common danger. Today the common danger faced by free nations is the threat of Communist aggression and subversion.

Collective security means more than promises of assistance in time of danger. Nations which are joined in collective security pacts enjoy the mutual confidence which enables them to consult continuously on the means of their defence. Nor do they limit their consultations to military matters. They work frankly and cordially together in the economic, social and cultural fields, with the aim of raising the living, health and education standards of their peoples. In this way they strengthen their free institutions which are based on individual liberty and human dignity.

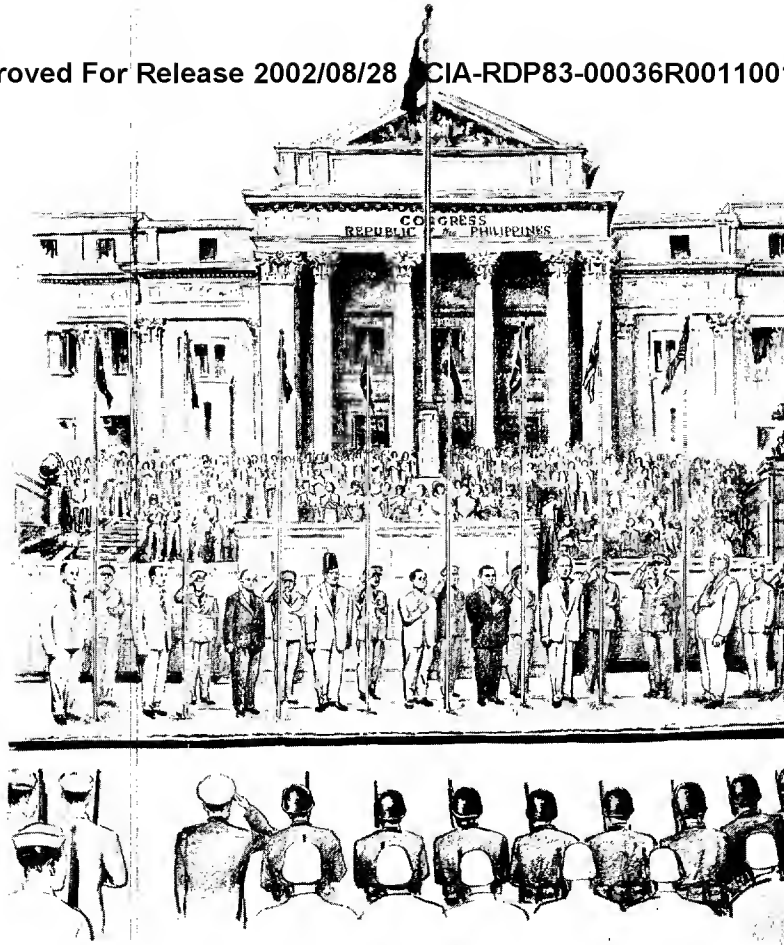
Freedom must be defended in every quarter. Each collective security organization has its own character. SEATO, NATO, CENTO and other groups have been designed to meet particular situations in various parts of the world, for the threat of Communism is world-wide. But they have the common purpose of preserving peace and defending the liberties and freedom of action of their members. Under collective security, old rivalries die, new friendships germinate, and a new understanding grows among nations often widely separated, not only in distance one from another, but also in history and tradition.

PEACE AND FREEDOM

IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA



South-East Asia has been going through a period of significant change since the end of the Second World War. Many peoples have achieved independence, and nations which were already independent have had to adjust themselves to the facts of an entirely new situation.



The Manila Pact, which gave birth to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, was signed in Manila, September 8, 1954. At the beginning of the Conference, delegates of eight nations saw their respective national flags raised. Artist's drawing shows the Flag Ceremony.

In this time of change, the leaders of international Communism have seized their chance to foment trouble. They have been cunning in switching their tactics; sometimes they attempt to capture control of countries by open war, inspired and directed from outside; at other times they employ the weapons of subversion to undermine governments from within.

The peoples of South-East Asia, desiring only an era of peace and stability in which they may advance the economic and social development of their countries, have been subjected to every form of pressure.

The danger of aggression, direct or indirect, for a time seemed to recede, but Communist military activity in Laos and South Viet-Nam has indicated clearly that the Communists are constantly probing the Treaty Area. Subversion and pressure, applied in many subtle ways, continue. World Communism – the “new imperialism” – will not easily give up its efforts to control this great area of the world.

The South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was formed to counter the threat of Communist aggression and subversion in the area. When that threat has been eliminated, SEATO will be superfluous; until it is, SEATO is essential.

Self-preservation is a basic law of nations as of individuals. It is the right of nations to choose the means they consider most effective. The members of SEATO have chosen a collective defence system, under authority of the Charter of the United Nations.

SEATO was born from the determination of its eight members to ensure the conditions of security necessary for peaceful progress and development. These members – Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States – met at Manila in the Philippines in September, 1954, to sign the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty.

The area to be defended is South-East Asia, but SEATO strength is drawn from other parts of the world as well. Responsible nations recognize the fact that no nation, large or small, can stand alone in the world; nations of Europe and America have joined with their friends in South-East Asia to preserve the freedom and independence of nations in the Treaty Area.

The purpose of the treaty is clearly set down in Article II, which states that “the parties, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop

their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability." Again in Article III, they undertake "to strengthen their free institutions, and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being, and to further the individual and collective efforts of Governments towards these ends."

Under the first of these pledges, the member nations have created through SEATO a powerful deterrent to aggression in the area covered by its protection, and have strengthened their capacity to counter subversive activities. Each member, through co-operation and the sharing of experience has increased its defensive strength. The combined power of the alliance, together with the mature self-restraint in its actions, are recognized as a stabilizing factor in South-East Asia.

The confidence inspired by collective security is a stimulus to national development, and the fulfilment by SEATO members of their pledge to co-operate in the economic and social fields has made its distinctive contribution to their progress.

SEATO is a flexible alliance which has responded to the changing needs of the situation in South-East Asia, and has provided full scope for national freedom of action. One of the most important developments in its history was a declaration by the United States Secretary of State in a joint statement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand on March 6, 1962. He reaffirmed that the Treaty obligation of the United States "does not depend upon the prior agreement of all other parties to the Treaty, since this treaty obligation is individual as well as collective." A majority of members have agreed to this view.

In a world threatened by Communism, SEATO is a necessary bulwark of security, and an instrument of peaceful progress.

HOW

SEATO

WORKS

The Council of Ministers

The governing body of SEATO, the Council of Ministers, is composed of the Foreign Ministers of member countries. The Council meets usually once a year in the capital of a member country to determine policy and review progress in the several fields of SEATO endeavour.

Council Representatives

The Ambassadors to Thailand of seven member countries and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand comprise the body termed Council Representatives. Meeting monthly or more frequently in Bangkok, they are the primary means by which continual consultation is carried on among the SEATO member nations. Council Representatives also supervise the work of the Organization, which is conducted under the authority delegated to the Secretary-General.

For the Council Representatives a voting formula has been adopted which does not require unanimity in reaching decisions. Initially, a target date for the making of a decision on any particular issue may be fixed by a simple majority. If, by the target date, five or more members agree to the proposal, a decision is considered made, provided there is no dissentient vote. Members who abstain may later join in the action concerned.

The Permanent Working Group

This group, composed of members of embassies (and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand) considers proposals referred to it by the Council Representatives, and works out the details of agreement.

The Budget Sub-Committee

Budget matters and financial procedures are the province of this sub-committee. It is composed of representatives of the embassies of the member countries and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

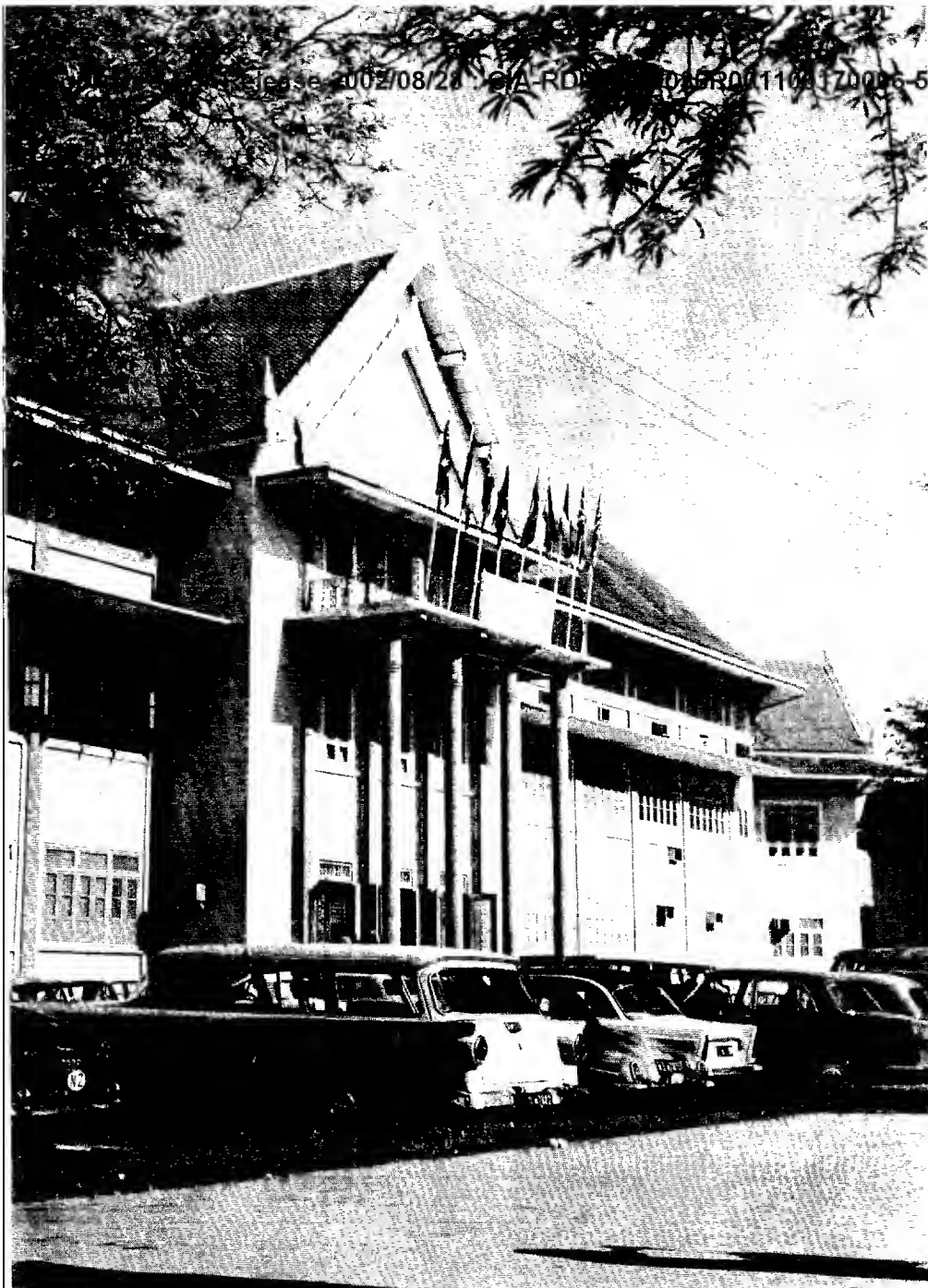
Expert Studies

The Intelligence Assessment Committee, consisting of delegations from each of the member nations, meets periodically to consider the problems of Communist subversion in the Treaty Area. By the interchange of information and plans of actions, the Member Governments improve their counter-subversive tactics.

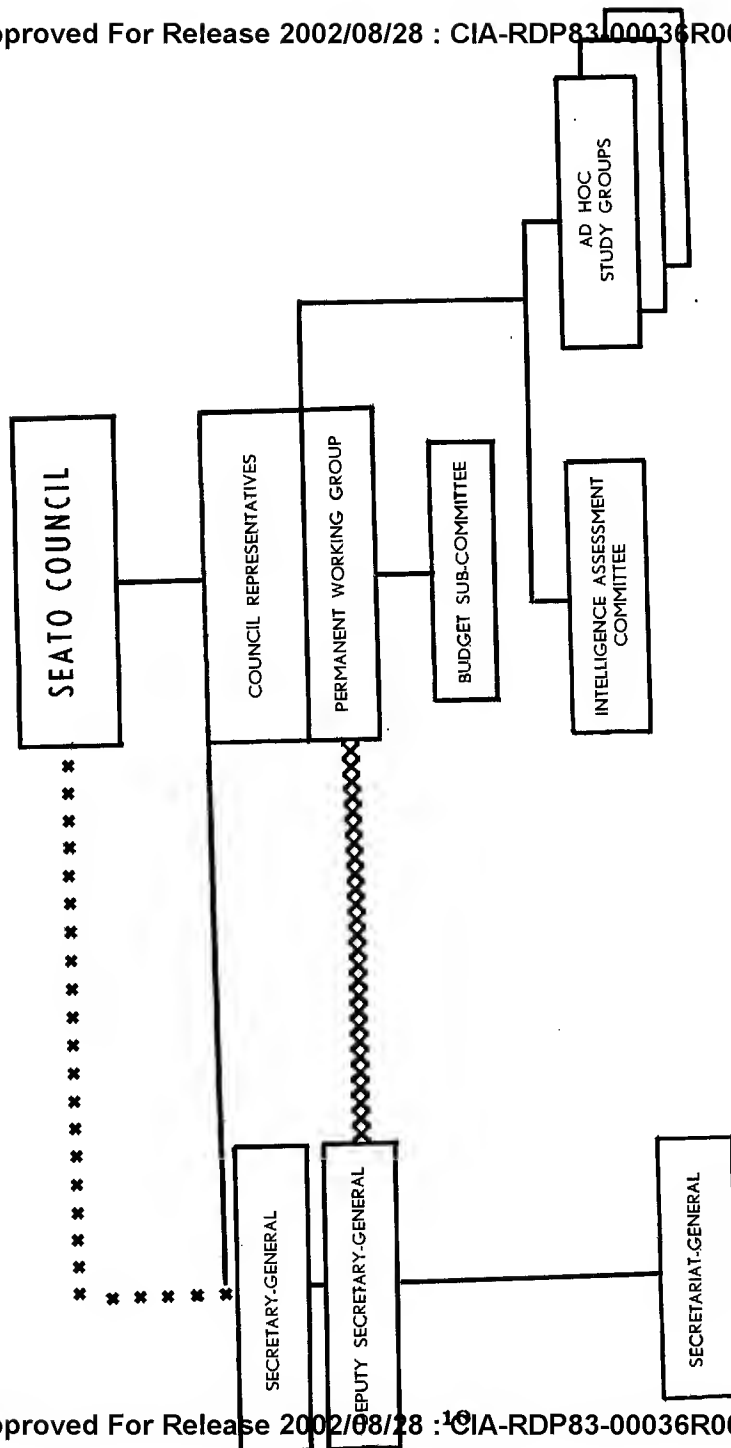
Specialist conferences, committees and study groups are called together from time to time to provide advice and recommendations to the Council Representatives in the fields of community development, culture, economics, education, health, information, labour and security matters. Programs of mutual assistance and SEATO projects have been developed through these means of consultation.

Secretariat

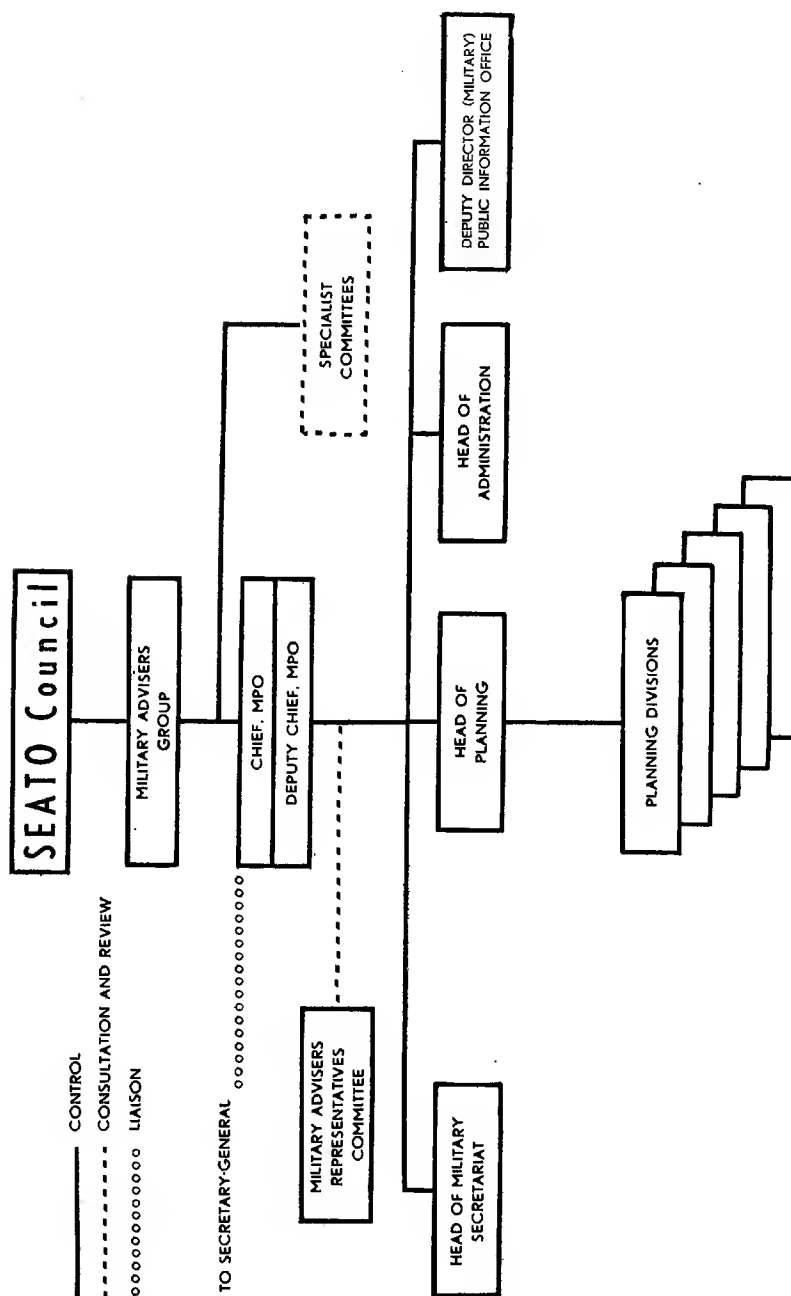
The Secretary-General is the head of the permanent civil offices of SEATO. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General and a total staff of about 150.



*SEATO Headquarters is on Rajdamnern Avenue,
Bangkok, Thailand.*
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* * * * * WHEN COUNCIL IS IN SESSION
XXXXXXXXX CHAIRMAN OF P.W.G.



THE MILITARY ASPECT OF SEATO

Military Advisers

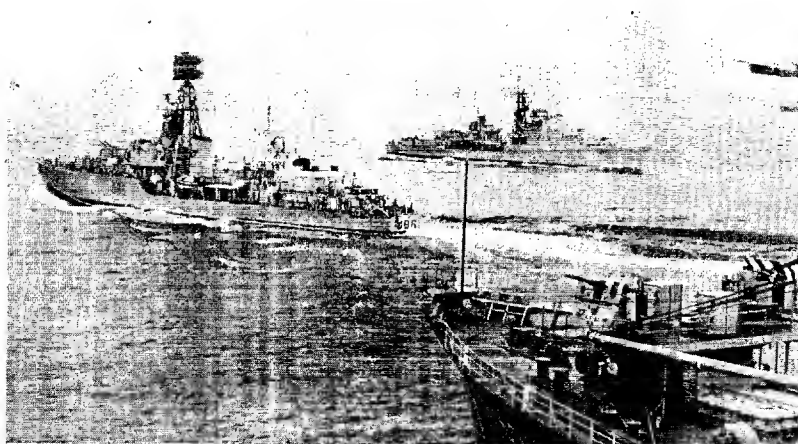
Each member nation provides a high-ranking service officer as Military Adviser to SEATO. Bi-annual meetings of the Military Advisers evaluate the military implications of current developments and give directions for co-ordinated defence planning in line with decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Military Advisers' Representatives

Each Military Adviser has a representative in the Military Planning Office at the Bangkok Headquarters. Together they form the Military Advisers' Representatives Committee. This Committee operates as a consultative and reviewing body for all military matters which require the consideration of Military Advisers. They represent national views on all matters affecting the functioning and work of the Military Planning Office.

Military Planning Office

Detailed military planning for the defence of the Treaty Area is carried out continuously at SEATO Headquarters under the direction of the Military Advisers. The Military Planning Office, headed by a major-general or officer of equivalent rank, and assisted by a deputy and a staff, undertakes studies and the military planning necessary to ensure that the SEATO member nations may be ready to take immediate and effective combined action to counter armed aggression against the Treaty Area.



Specialist Committees

Periodic meetings of various specialist committees are held regularly at the Military Planning Office. Subjects these expert committees study include: communications, intelligence, logistics, mapping, meteorology, and movements. Current aspects and particular details relating to South-East Asia are covered by these committees.

Military Exercises

SEATO military exercises fall into four broad categories. These are: maritime exercises, involving sea and air forces; air-ground, in which air units give support to army units deployed in the field; sea-land, involving support of land operations by naval forces; and logistics operations.

SEATO military exercises are designed to improve co-ordination between member nations' forces, develop common procedures and understanding so that they may provide a bulwark of peace in the vital theatre of South-East Asia.

SEATO Projects

The SEATO member nations are pledged by Article III of the Manila Pact to co-operate with one another in the promotion of the economic progress and social well-being of their peoples. SEATO has sponsored studies of many of the problems hindering progress in the Treaty Area, and has been the means of bringing its members together in projects which help to overcome them.

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering

This unique regional institution of higher education in Bangkok provides a course of two years' advanced training leading to a master's degree in civil engineering. Majors are offered in hydraulic, structural, transportation and public health engineering. The school is supported by all SEATO member Governments, and is administered by an independent board of management. It has an international faculty of high calibre, and its students are drawn from both member and non-member countries in Asia.

Students with instructor (centre) learning the use of hand tools at the Pakistan-SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.



SEATO Skilled Labour Project

In Pakistan and Thailand, training centres have been established under SEATO auspices to provide technical education in trades in which there is a serious shortage of skilled workers for developing industries. Two centres are in operation in Pakistan at Dacca and Karachi. In Thailand, 20 training centres have been established in provincial towns, and in both countries, teachers of technical education are trained under the project. In the Philippines, a textile training department has been established at the Marikina School of Arts and Trades, a labour market survey has been carried out and an apprentice training scheme started.

SEATO Military Technical Training School

The SEATO Military Technical Training School, a joint Australian-Thai project, provides basic training for the future technical supervisors, foremen, skilled workmen and instructors of the Royal Thai Army, Navy and Air Force workshops and schools. The school has 200 students undergoing a three-year course.

Thailand's Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, presents a student of the SEATO Military Technical Training School with his diploma at the annual graduation ceremony.





Thai and U.S. research workers inspect new equipment at the haemorrhagic fever study centre in Bangkok. The SEATO medical projects in Bangkok have made pioneer investigations of this disease.

Medical Research Programs

The SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok is engaged in far-reaching investigations of many of the principal diseases of South-East Asia, their means of transmission and social background. The laboratory also sponsors conferences and lectures by eminent visiting medical specialists, and provides training for medical graduates and hospital technicians.

The SEATO Clinical Research Centre, which was established in Bangkok in 1963, seeks ways of improving the diagnosis of diseases, and the treatment and medical management of patients. It also offers training for teachers in medical education and the basic medical sciences and has facilities for research by graduates working for master and doctoral degrees from their own universities.

At Dacca, the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory is making a wide-ranging investigation of a disease which is ever-present in East Pakistan, and which gives rise to serious epidemics in many other Asian countries.

Community Development

Assistance has been given to Thailand by her SEATO partners in the establishment of the Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre at Ubol. This centre, the first of its kind in Thailand, provides training courses for Government community development field workers, local administrators and village leaders in the north-eastern region of the country. The centre also co-ordinates the activities of Government agencies concerned with rural improvement.

Vehicle Maintenance and Rebuild Workshop

A workshop for the maintenance and rebuilding of Thai Government and military vehicles has been established under SEATO sponsorship near Bangkok. This is a joint project of the Australian and Thai Governments.

Meteorological Telecommunications Project

A SEATO project to improve telecommunications systems for the collection of meteorological and aeronautical information in the Philippines and Thailand is being supported by the Governments of these countries with the assistance of the United States.

Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre

Thailand is being assisted by other member nations through SEATO in the establishment of a tribal research and training centre at Chiangmai as part of the Hill Tribes Program of the Ministry of the Interior. The purpose of the centre is to increase knowledge of the economy, languages, and social customs of the hill tribes of northern Thailand, so that practical and effective steps may be taken to improve their standards of living and general welfare. It provides facilities for research and the training of research workers and tribal officers.

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SEATO post-graduate scholar Antonio Ma. Bautista of the Philippines in his experimental plot of rice at Kasetsart University, Thailand, where he completed a master's degree in agronomy.

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Cultural Program

SEATO, through its cultural program, organizes conferences for the study of fundamental problems affecting the Treaty Area, makes awards for teaching, study and research, and supports cultural projects.

Conferences have covered such widely different topics as traditional cultural values (Bangkok, 1958), university problems (Karachi, 1961) and apprentice training (Manila, 1962). A commission on the equivalences of university entrance and degree requirements met in Bangkok in 1963.

SEATO maintains a professorship at a university in each of the three Asian member countries – Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Twelve post-graduate scholarships are awarded annually to students of universities in these countries, and undergraduate scholarships, administered by national authorities, are granted with funds provided by SEATO.

Research fellowships are offered to established scholars to engage in projects of their own choosing, and also to make contributions to larger studies. Travelling lectureships are occasionally awarded to enable intellectual leaders to lecture abroad in their special fields of knowledge.

Cultural projects supported by SEATO have included the cataloguing of Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts at Dacca, socio-cultural surveys of Muslims in the Philippines and Buddhists in East Pakistan, and a hill tribes museum in Thailand.



Fine new buildings at Circular Quay, Sydney.

AUSTRALIA

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Australia is about the same size as the United States. It faces the Pacific Ocean on the east and the Indian Ocean on the west. This country of tremendous variety is the home of 11 million people. More than half of them live in big cities (the largest: Sydney and Melbourne). One-third of Australia is so short of water that it may be called desert country; another third has such a low rainfall that close settlement is impossible.

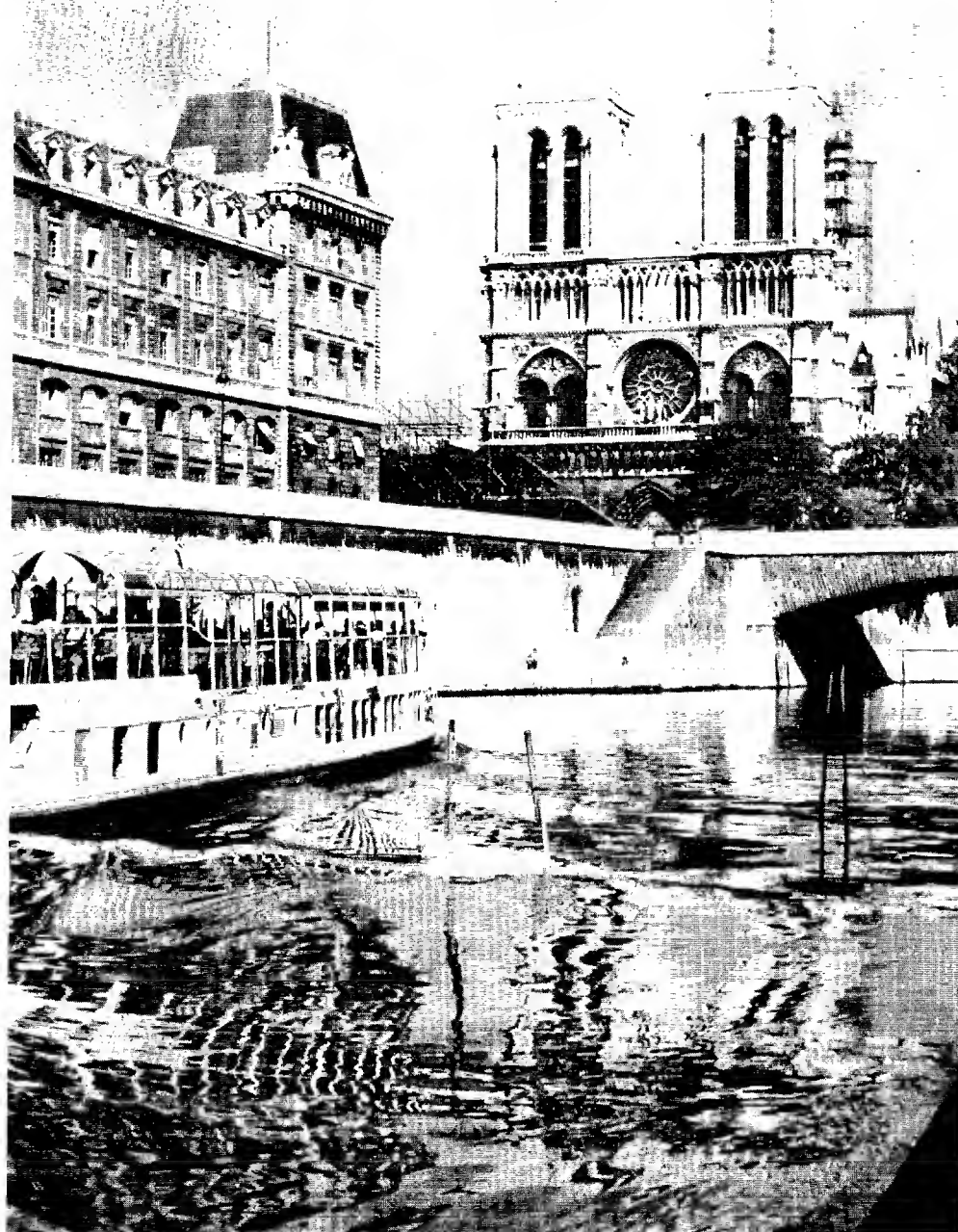
The abundance of the land in both the tropical and temperate zones is reflected in a wide variety of agricultural products such as sugar, dried and fresh fruits and dairy produce. Australia's principal exports are wool and wheat. About 30 per cent of the world's wool is produced in Australia.

Important resources of gold, coal, iron, copper, bauxite, zinc, lead, silver and uranium are mined. During and since the Second World War, Australia's industries have developed tremendously, and manufacturing is now the largest single economic activity.

Australia is an independent nation and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II is represented by a Governor-General. The Federal Parliament, which has its seat at Canberra, consists of two elected bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Government is formed by the party with the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives. The powers of Parliament are limited only by the Australian Constitution, which was drawn up when the six States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia agreed to federate and form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. Each State has retained its own Parliament.

Australia has an up-to-date and progressive educational system and has welcomed 15,000 students from Asia since the Second World War.

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The River Seine and Notre

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FRANCE

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France has an area of 212,000 square miles (550,000 square kilometres) and a population of over 48 million, but far beyond her borders extends the French community of thought, for French culture has influenced the world. The President of the French Republic is Chief of State and is elected for a period of seven years. Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Executive power is held by the Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presides.

France is a well-watered country with a temperate climate. Its agricultural production is rich and varied. Wheat, sugar beet, grapes, other fruits, vegetables and flowers are all grown extensively. Cattle breeding is well developed.

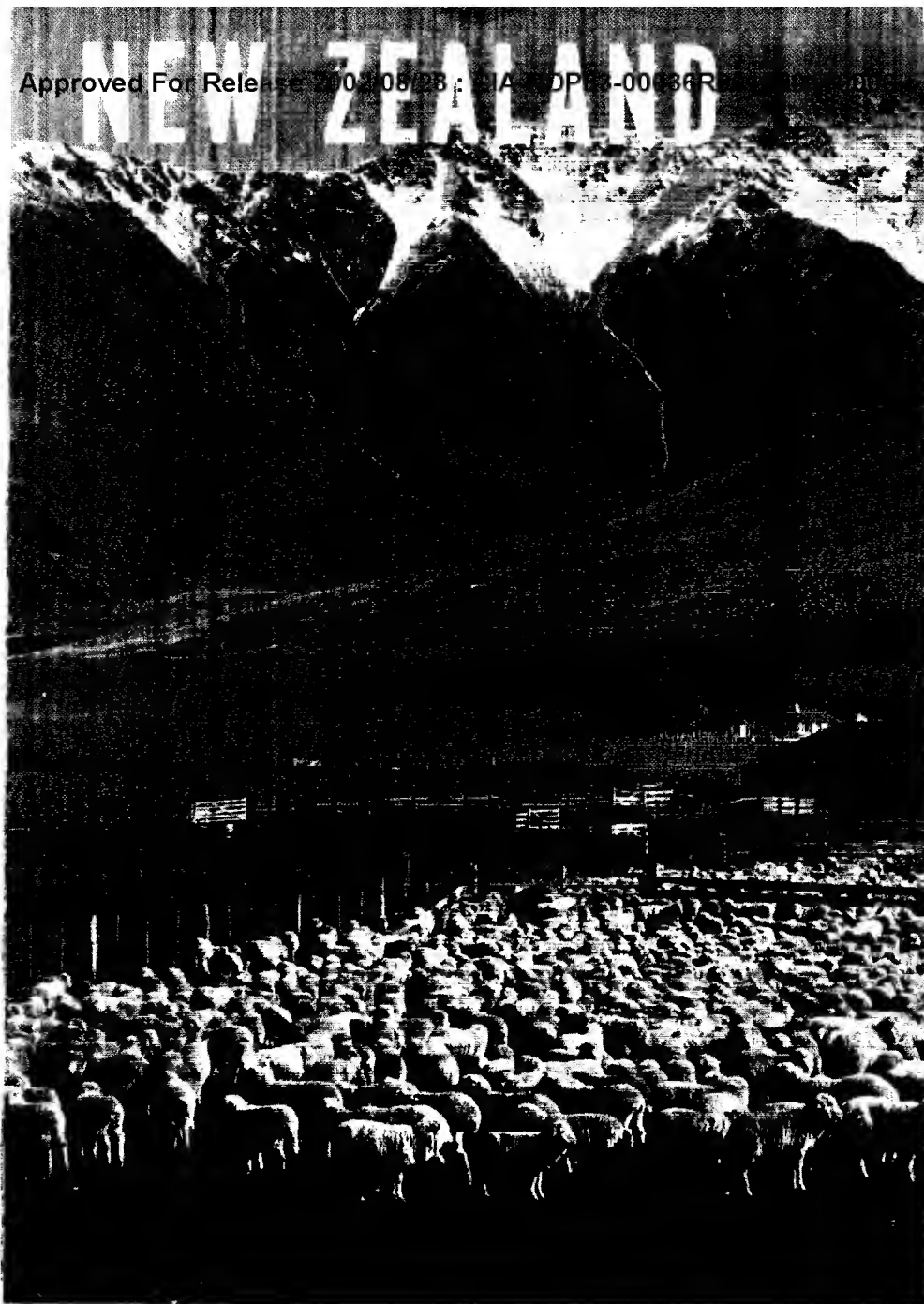
In production of iron ore, France ranks third in the world, and fifth in production of aluminium. There are coal fields in the north, and important resources of natural gas are being exploited in south-western France. France has harnessed water power for the generation of electricity on a large scale, and is also using atomic energy for this purpose.

Mechanical and electrical industries, textiles, and chemical products are among the chief French manufactures.

France's economy was severely damaged in the Second World War, but has been restored and modernized. The general index of French industrial production is now more than twice what it was in 1939.

In the family of nations, the traditional attitude of France, which has lost millions of people in the defence of freedom, is respect for international law and the promotion of civilization in a democratic world. France ranks first in the world, in proportion to her national revenue, for her large scale technical and economic assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, to developing countries.

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Mustered sheep on a high-country

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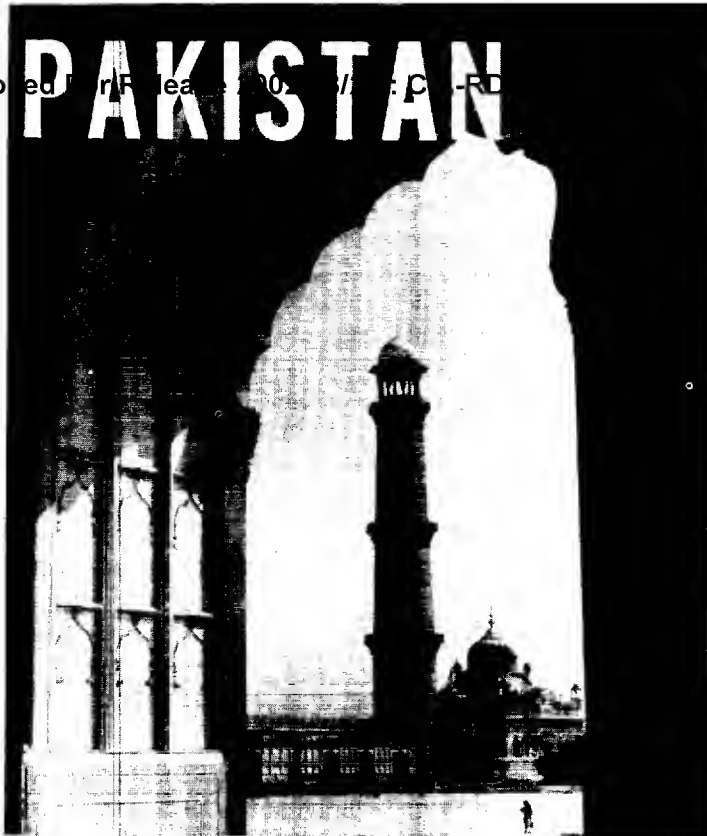
New Zealand lies 1,400 miles south-east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean. It is in the temperate zone, half-way between the Equator and the South Pole. Three islands totaling 103,000 square miles (270,000 kilometres) in area form the main territory. The population of the country is about 2.5 million, most of whom are of British descent. The Maoris, a Polynesian people, who settled in New Zealand about six hundred years ago, number over 177,000. They live on terms of full equality with other New Zealanders and enter into all the activities of the nation. The capital city is Wellington which has a population of 256,000. The other principal cities are Auckland (over 466,000), Christchurch (227,000) and Dunedin (106,000).

New Zealand is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General. New Zealand has a parliament consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage every three years.

Although manufacturing industries have developed rapidly in recent years and now claim more workers than the farming industries, the produce of the land remains the basis of the New Zealand economy. One third of New Zealand is sown in pasture and crops, one third is marginal land used for running cattle and sheep or for commercial forest, and the remaining third is almost useless for farming because of its mountainous nature.

New Zealand exports large quantities of wool, dairy produce, meat, fruit, and other farm products, and has a larger import-export trade per head of population than any other country in the world. The United Kingdom is still New Zealand's main customer and supplier, but trade is steadily developing with other countries.

New Zealand is a country known throughout the world for its rapid advance to nationhood, for pioneer work in social services and labour legislation, and for the high development of its farming industries. The infant mortality rate is among the world's lowest. Health, housing and educational standards are high.



This minaret seen through the gate of Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, is typical of the architectural beauty of Pakistan.

"Under Construction" might well be placed on every sphere of activity in Pakistan. A new nation, dating from 1947, the problems of nationhood were aggravated at the outset by an influx of some ten million displaced persons from India. The population further increased by normal growth, now reaches 94 million people. Effective use of resources is a formidable task.

Pakistan is predominantly agricultural, but economic balance is being sought by encouragement of large and small industries. Agricultural production is also being stimulated by modern methods and by land reforms. The principal crops are rice, wheat, jute, cotton and tea.

Social welfare and educational programs keep pace with economic development. Over 100 urban community development projects are planned, a quarter of them already in operation. Permanent labour-management courts have been established, minimum wage scales set; collective bargaining by trade unions is encouraged. Health projects and insurance, social security, and housing projects are also in process. The educational system has been expanded, and adjusted to meet modern requirements.

"Pakistan's foremost need is to develop a character pattern which is capable of producing particularly trained men and women with a quality of leadership who can give a direction to the affairs of the country and visualize and implement plans for its future," declares the President, who is Chief of State. Compulsory universal primary education is planned, inadequate facilities being the only present hindrance. Secondary and higher education have received an impetus with added emphasis on scientific, technical, agricultural, and commercial studies.

The stress on participation is further seen in the pioneer "Basic Democracies" program of the Government. Four criteria underlie this self-government goal. It should: (1) be simple to understand, easy to work, inexpensive to sustain; (2) put to the voter only such questions as he can answer from his own personal knowledge and understanding, without external prompting; (3) ensure effective participation of all citizens; (4) be able to produce reasonably strong, stable government. The Basic Democracies program consists of 9,272 Councils and Committees ranging from the village to the divisional level. Representatives are elected on the basis of universal adult franchise with each electoral unit.

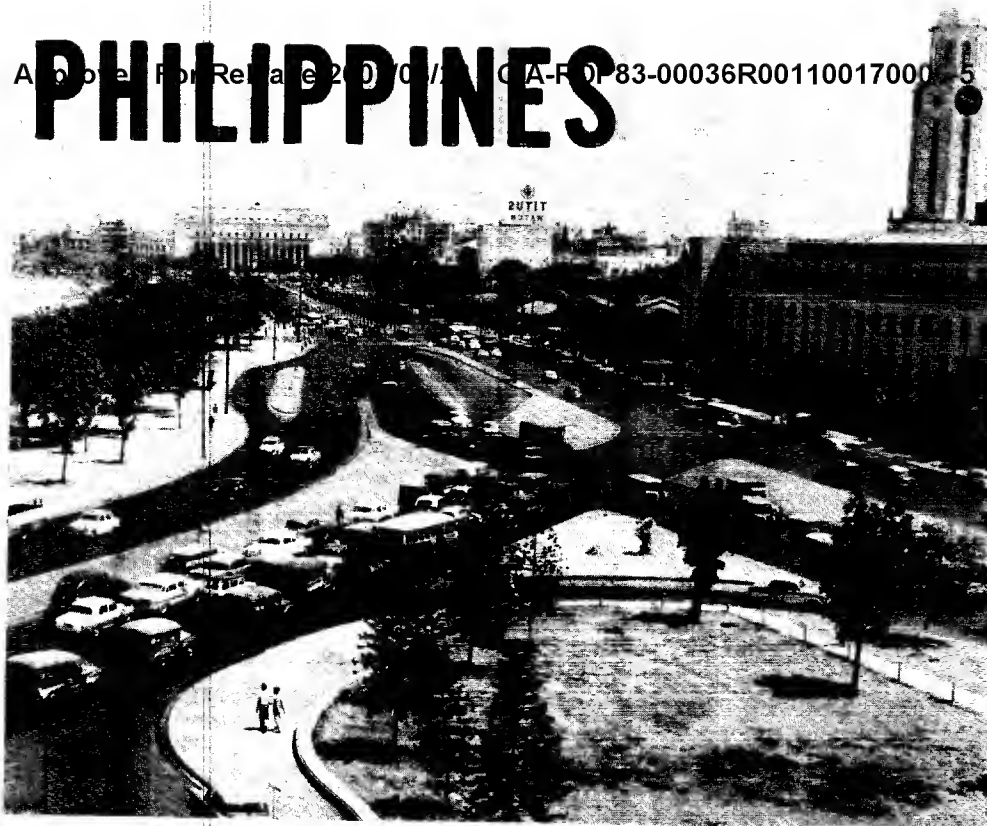
The national capital is Islamabad, near Rawalpindi. Lahore and Dacca are Provincial Capitals. Dacca is also the Second Capital of Pakistan. (East and West Pakistan are separated by the breadth of India).

Eighty-six per cent of the people are Muslims. There are also ten million Hindus, 500,000 Christians and 300,000 Buddhists.

Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, CENTO, and SEATO.

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PHILIPPINES



View of Manila: City Hall at extreme right.

The Philippine people were ruled by Spain for more than 300 years. The republican government they established on June 12, 1898, following a revolution, was succeeded in 1901 by the administration of the United States, which lasted for 45 years. In this period, the country developed economically and politically, and complete independence was attained on July 4, 1946.

The Philippines has approximately 7,100 islands and islets, and extends for more than 2,000 kilometers from north to south. The population of 30,241,000 reflects many racial strains. Pilipino, based on one of the major dialects, Tagalog, is the national language, but English and Spanish are also used as official languages. English, which used to be the medium of instruction in both lower and higher institutions of learning, is slowly being replaced by Pilipino and other vernacular languages in the lower elementary grades.

The Philippines has maintained trade relations with more than 83 countries throughout the Free World and trade balances with at least 32 countries. Exports of Philippine products for 1963 hit an all-time mark at \$727.1 million (the highest since the Philippines resumed trade with countries of the Free World after the end of World War II). It gave the country the benefit of a very substantial trade balance in the sum of \$108.9 million after the country had suffered chronic annual trade deficits since 1941, broken only by a slight balance of trade in 1949.

The capital is Quezon City. Manila, the old capital city, has a population of about 1,500,000. It is located in Luzon, the largest and most densely populated island in the group. Other important centres of population are the Visayan islands and Mindanao, the second largest island.

The Government is of the presidential type. Executive power is exercised by the President of the Philippines who is elected for a term of four years, and may be re-elected for another term. Legislative power is lodged in Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Senators are elected for a term of six years and representatives for four years. Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and lower courts established by law.

More than two-thirds of the labour force is engaged in agriculture. Large areas of the country are rugged and covered with forests, which support an important lumber industry; but land which can be farmed is cultivated intensively. Principal crops are rice, sugar, abaca, coconut and tobacco. Agricultural production has been expanded and diversified. The raising of livestock is also an important rural occupation. Fish, next to rice, is the most important element in the Filipino diet, and the fishing industry supplies a major part of the country's needs.

Copra and sugar amount to more than half the value of exports, and imports are principally manufactured goods. Good progress has been made since the war in extending the range of local manufactures beyond the processing of products of the land. To date, the Philippines has about 7,200 industrial establishments, an increase of about 5,000 new factories since 1946.



The Royal Pantheon in Bangkok is one of the most beautiful buildings in Thailand.

A glance at the map of South-East Asia will indicate the strategic position of Thailand from the political as well as the economic standpoints. Thailand occupies the region's heartland and shares common boundaries with Burma, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. The Communist menace is real on account of the geographical proximity of Communist China and North Viet-Nam and their avowed policy of self-aggrandizement. Indeed, it was persistent Communist pressure, in particular the advance of Communist forces close to its north-eastern border in 1954, that prompted Thailand to participate in the establishment of SEATO in the conviction that a collective defence system is a most effective means of preserving its national sovereignty. The

importance of Thailand's role in the Organization is emphasized as well as enhanced by the location of SEATO Headquarters on its soil.

Centrally located and endowed with abundant natural resources, Thailand is an important economic centre in South-East Asia. Twenty-five international air routes intersect at its capital city of Bangkok, where the harbour serves as the port of call for many shipping lines. Predominantly agrarian and dependent on a few crops, Thailand's economy is currently undergoing diversification and industrial development in earnest and at great speed. Friendly nations are co-operating and assisting in these ventures through various multilateral channels and bilateral mutual aid agreements. New ideas, modern technology, international co-operation, and sound development programs have helped transform Thailand with its traditionally strong economy into a showplace of the free world. In recognition of Thailand's economic stature, many United Nations agencies, including the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, locate their regional headquarters in Bangkok.

Thailand has an area of 200,148 square miles (510,000 square kilometres). According to the latest census, its population numbers over 25 million, 70 per cent of whom are literate.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, ninth monarch of the Chakri Dynasty founded in 1782, is Thailand's constitutional monarch. He and his gracious wife Queen Sirikit have won the love and respect of the Thai people. Although the affairs of State are conducted in the King's name by the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, it is the Crown which embodies the unity of the Thai nation. This unity has in turn brought about stability which is indispensable to national progress.

The religion of the majority of Thai people is the Theravada branch of Buddhism. In addition, many religions of the world are freely practised in Thailand. Religious tolerance is in accord with Buddhist teachings and firmly entrenched in the liberal Thai character.

Collective defence, stable government, and material progress, therefore, are the things that cannot but strengthen the determination of the Thai people to resist Communist domination.

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UNITED KINGDOM



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The United Kingdom and its people have exercised a unique influence on the course of world affairs over many centuries. From this island kingdom, with an area of 93,000 square miles (240,000 square kilometres), and a population today of over 50 million, principles of law, government, liberty and fair practices in trade and commerce have been carried to many countries.

The monarchy is the most ancient secular institution in the United Kingdom, its continuity having been broken only once in over a thousand years. The present monarch is Queen Elizabeth II. She is also Head of the Commonwealth, of which three other SEATO nations are members. The supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom is the Queen in Parliament, that is to say the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, which together represent all the elements in the nation. Of these two Chambers of the Houses of Parliament, the House of Commons is the principal pillar of British democracy. Here the general policy of the Government is introduced and more important legislation formulated. The House of Lords is a council of elders whose chief function is to revise new laws.

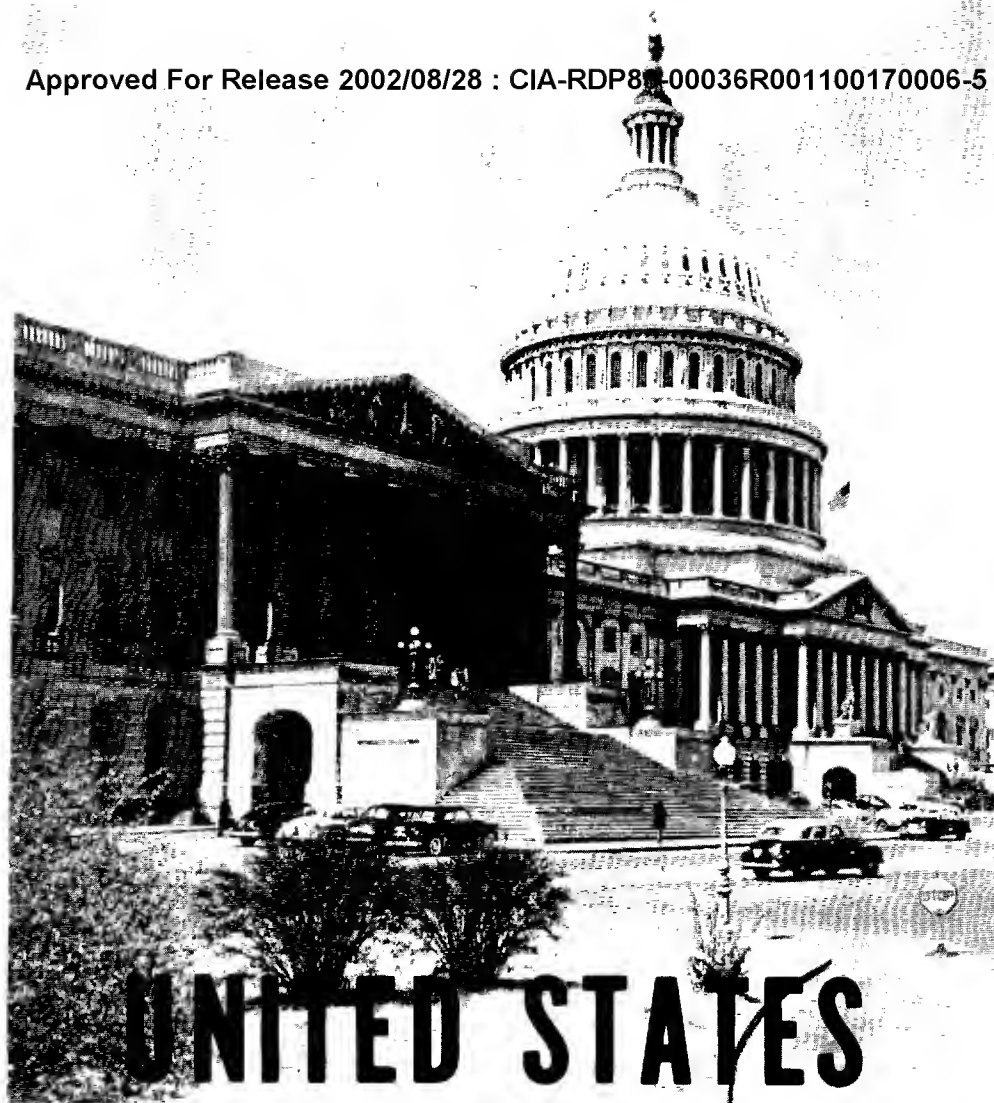
The United Kingdom is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world. Ten times as many people work in mining, manufacturing and building as in agriculture. The principal industries are shipbuilding, cotton and woollen textiles, coal mining, steel, building, civil engineering and fishing.

Although Britain relies on imports for half its food supply, agriculture covers some 48 million of the 60 million acres of land. The land is generally fertile, and dairy and grain crop yields are among the highest in the world. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes and sugar beet.

The wealth and existence of the British people has, for over a century, depended principally on overseas trade. British imports consist mainly of food and various raw materials for industry. British exports are principally manufactured goods, though coal and raw wool are also exported.

◀ *London and the River Thames looking eastward from the Houses of Parliament, with Big Ben in centre foreground.*

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*The Capitol, Washington, seat of the legislative
branch of the United States Government.*

The United States is among those nations which owe much to their experience as English colonies. Achieving their independence in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the colonies drafted a Constitution based on English and French principles of liberty and equality to attain political, economic

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and social justice. Those principles, shared by other nations of various histories, form part of the values held in common by the free world today.

Sovereignty rests with the people in the American system. The powers of government, derived from them, are divided into three branches: the executive, headed by the President; the legislative, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and the judicial, headed by the Supreme Court and including lesser courts. All rights and fields of authority not specifically delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution are held by the individual states. The people elect federal, state, county and city officials at specified intervals.

In its early history the United States was an agricultural nation, ninety per cent of its people engaged in farming. The Industrial Revolution reached America about a hundred years ago, spurred by the chronic shortage of labour despite the recurring waves of immigration. Mechanization, in industry and in agriculture, has brought the United States to the forefront in production. Incentives are great, and free competition – in business and in ideas – contributes its dynamic to the economy.

The political system, and the principles on which it is founded, provided the atmosphere for the assimilation of the multitude of immigrants from many countries of the world. Otherwise, the relatively young nation might have split into several sovereignties. America became “the melting pot” – a term suggestive of industrial emphasis at the height of immigration – in which citizens remain proud of their origins yet thoroughly American, co-operating with one another.

Co-operation for mutual benefit is very much part of the pattern of American life. This trait has long been carried into international relations in various forms. The first congress of all of the nations of the Americas in 1889, for instance, was convened by invitation of the United States for the purpose of considering plans for peaceful settlement of disputes and mutual economic benefit. More recent instances of American participation in international co-operative ventures are UNRRA, the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, and the regional collective security systems authorized under the UN Charter (SEATO, CENTO, NATO, OAS).

WHAT SEATO HAS DONE

Military Exercises

1956	1. Firmlink 2. Albatross	1960	15. Teamwork II 16. Sea-Lion
1957	3. Ridhee 4. Astra 5. Sealink 6. Airlink 7. Phiblink	1961	17. Air Bull 18. Rajata 19. Pony Express
1958	8. Vayubut 9. Oceanlink	1962	20. Tulungan 21. Air Cobra 22. Sea Devil 23. Sea Scape
1959	10. Kitisena 11. Air Progress 12. Sea Demon 13. Halang Dagat 14. Saddle Up	1963	24. Sea Serpent 25. Dhanarajata
		1964	26. Air Boon Choo 27. Ligtas
		1965	28. Log Train 29. Sea Horse

Counter-Subversion Seminars

First SEATO Seminar on Countering Communist Subversion held at Baguio, Philippines, November 26-29, 1957. Second seminar at Lahore, Pakistan, in February 1960.

Economic and Social Activities

Conference on Community Development at Baguio, the Philippines, December, 1960.

Seminar on Community Development, Bangkok, July 1965.
SEATO Graduate School of Engineering founded, Bangkok, September 1959.

SEATO Skilled Labour Project, Thailand, with 20 vocational schools and teacher development centre, Bangkok, started in 1959.

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok, founded September 1960.

SEATO Skilled Labour Project, Pakistan, with training centres at Karachi and Dacca, founded in January and June 1963 respectively.

SEATO Skilled Labour Project, the Philippines, Labour Market Information and Statistics Services; Apprenticeship Training Program; and Textile Training School established 1961.

SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre established at Ubol, N.E. Thailand, November 1962.

Other SEATO projects in course of development are the Vehicle Maintenance and Rebuild Workshop for Thai Government and military vehicles, the Meteorological Telecommunications Project for the Philippines and Thailand, and the Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre at Chiangmai, Thailand.

Cultural Program

The South-East Asian Round Table, Bangkok, Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 1958.

Preparatory Commission on University Problems, Bangkok, Jan. 25-Feb. 5, 1960.

Conference of Heads of Universities, Karachi, Jan. 25-Feb. 2, 1961.

Conference on Apprentice Training, Manila, May 14-19, 1962.

Commission on University Equivalences, Bangkok, Feb.-March, 1963.

Award of 133 post graduate scholarships, 233 undergraduate scholarships, 14 travelling lectureships, 15 professorships, and 75 research fellowships made between 1957 and 1964.

Medical Research

SEATO Conference on Cholera Research, and inauguration of Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, East Pakistan, December 1960.

Conversion of SEATO Cholera Research Project, Thailand, into SEATO Medical Research Project, Bangkok, January 1961.

Establishment of SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok, 1963.

SEATO MILESTONES

Signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty at Manila, September 8, 1954. Ratification of the Treaty completed February 19, 1955.

Foundation stone for new headquarters building for SEATO in Bangkok laid on September 8, 1964 – the 10th Anniversary – by the King of Thailand, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Meetings of the Council of Ministers

- Bangkok, February 23-25, 1955.
- ↓ Karachi, March 6-8, 1956.
- ↑ Canberra, March 11-13, 1957^x
- Manila, March 11-13, 1958.^x
- Wellington, April 8-10, 1959^x
- Washington D.C., September, 1959 (special meeting)
- Washington D.C., May 31-June 2, 1960.
- Bangkok, March 27-29, 1961.
- New York, September, 1962 (special meeting)
- Paris, April 8-10, 1963.
- Manila, April 13-15, 1964.
- London, May 3-5, 1965.

During the 11 years of SEATO's existence, there have been 23 Military Advisers' Conferences, generally held twice a year. The last one was held in Bangkok.

South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty

(Manila Pact)

The Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the sovereign equality of all the Parties,

Reiterating their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and declaring that they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities,

Desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and to promote the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty Area,

Intending to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that any potential aggressor will appreciate that the Parties stand together in the area, and,

Desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or

use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

ARTICLE III

The Parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments toward these ends.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each Party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any

State designated by unanimous agreement under paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

ARTICLE V

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall provide for consultation with regard to military and any other planning as the situation obtaining in the Treaty Area may from time to time require. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet at any time.

ARTICLE VI

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of any of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third party is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE VII

Any other State in a position to further the objectives of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the area may, by unanimous agreement of the Parties, be invited to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE VIII

As used in this Treaty, the "Treaty Area" is the general area of South-East Asia, including also the entire territories of

the Asian Parties, and the general area of the South-West Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, amend this Article to include within the Treaty Area the territory of any State acceding to this Treaty in accordance with Article VII or otherwise to change the Treaty Area.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other signatories.

2. The Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall notify all of the other signatories of such deposit.

3. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the instruments of ratification of a majority of the signatories shall have been deposited, and shall come into effect with respect to each other State on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE XI

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

**Understanding of the
United States of America**

The United States of America in executing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article IV, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.

**Protocol to the South-East Asia
Collective Defence Treaty**

Designation of states and territory as to which provisions of Article IV and Article III are to be applicable:

The Parties to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty unanimously designate for the purposes of Article IV of the Treaty the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam.

The Parties further agree that the above mentioned states and territory shall be eligible in respect of the economic measures contemplated by Article III.

This Protocol shall enter into force simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty.

Done at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

The delegates of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America:

Desiring to establish a firm basis for common action to maintain peace and security in South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific;

Convinced that common action to this end in order to be worthy and effective, must be inspired by the highest principles of justice and liberty;

Do hereby proclaim:

First, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities;

Second, they are each prepared to continue taking effective practical measures to ensure conditions favourable to the orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes in accordance with their constitutional procedures;

Third, they will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in this region;

Fourth, as declared in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, they are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty Area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

Proclaimed at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.

SECRET (When Filled In)

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AREA OR COUNTRY(S)		ORGANIZATION	FUNCTIONS	DOCUMENT
SE Asia	UK	SEATO	Counter Subversions	DATE: 8 Sept 1965
Australia	US		Medicine	
Thailand			Pacific Charter	
France	Philippines		Defense	CLASS.: U
New Zealand			Cultural Exchange	NO.:
Pakistan				

IDENTIFICATION OF DOCUMENT (author, form, addressee, title & length)

Two unclassified booklets, "Story of SEATO" 45 pages and
 "SEATO Report 1964-1965" 29 pages.

LOCATION:
 ✓ HS/CSG-1719

ABSTRACT

Background data on SEATO, how it works, organizational charts, projects, and programs.

(Also see: HS/CSG - 409, 1033, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, and CS Historical Paper No. 55.)

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